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VOL. X, NO. 2

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

## ON THE BREACH.

### Socialist Aldermen and Councilmen of New Britain.

#### Strength to their Elbows!

Address to the People in the Present Municipal Contest—Review of Work Done, Difficulties Encountered, and Character of Capitalist Office-Holders.

#### WORKINGMEN OF NEW BRITAIN:

Under a genuine democratic form of government such as the Socialists desire to establish each official would be accountable to his constituents. It is the belief of the Socialists that officials are but the servants of the people, and as such the Party makes ample provisions for the enforcement of its commands, compelling regular reports from its elected officials, directing and instructing them, and always holding at the Party's disposal their resignations, properly filled out and sworn to, but left undated.

For one year our present members of the Council have fought a clean-cut, class-conscious battle for the interests of labor, and so far they have received the endorsement of their Party; and notwithstanding the attempts of the press to confuse the minds of the workers by their attacks upon our representatives, and the contemptible action of their opponents in the Council, we believe that you of the laboring class realize that the source of opposition to us is the capitalist class and those whose interests are bound up in that class.

WORKERS, ATTEND THE COUNCIL MEETINGS and see for yourselves whether your representatives are the wild, ranting imbeciles that many desire you to believe them. We of the City Committee, S. L. P., challenge anyone to deny that our members have always stood for the interest of their class and voted on every measure from the standpoint of how it would affect labor. For this purpose we present the following correct, but necessarily brief, account of their actions:

#### Array of Facts.

1. They worked steadily to obtain a new city charter under which proposed improvements could be instituted. To this end they have moved it time and again, only to have it tabled or postponed amid the sneers of the Rep.-Dem. alliance. The present charter was written and procured by the representatives of the capitalists and small business men. Such being the case, it was naturally constructed without care for the interests of the laboring class. We lay stress upon these facts in order to show you the importance of the first demand of our platform. We must and WILL have a charter prepared by labor for labor's ends.

2. They prevented increase in salaries of officials, and worked to increase the wages of labor.

3. They opposed the expenditure of public money in localities which in the past have received too large a proportion to the neglect of the poorer portions of the city.

4. They procured the erection of gates at railroad crossings as a temporary protection.

5. They endeavored to stop the demoralizing influence of the aristocratic called disinterested ring in municipal affairs.

6. They branded the investigation of the street department as a farce.

7. They fought the issue of long-time bonds at a high rate of interest, thus trying to save money to the city by the expected continued fall of interest rates.

8. They endeavored to have the citizens of New Britain employed on public work, especially on asphalt, which they were letting out by contract.

9. They worked, and will continue to work, for an eight-hour day, with a minimum wage of \$2.

10. They blocked the requested donation of public money for the completion of the soldiers' monument.

11. They advocated the erection of a suitable city building.

12. They attempted to enforce the observance of ordinary parliamentary law during meetings of the Council, to the end that business might be expedited.

13. They opposed the appointment of so-called "prominent citizens" on committees for the transaction of important public business.

14. They worked for municipal street lighting.

15. They opposed the excessive settlement of local and other damage claims, some of which were the result of the incompetence of public officials.

16. They advocated the increase of the sinking fund, that the bonds may be met in maturity.

17. They tried to establish public libraries.

18. They caused the ordering of work localities where none of importance had been done before.

19. They asked for the appointment of a committee to revise and equalize taxation.

20. They advocated the paying of salaries to officials in proportion to the service rendered the city.

21. They introduced and forced to an the public baths. And right here call your attention to the antics of "lovers of labor," the Rep.-Dem.

22. They jugged with the measure, patting on the back, then took it up themselves for the purpose of making political out of it; and when their scheme exposed by the Socialists they consciously crushed it. It is not the importance of this measure we desire to point out, for there are other of more value to labor, but rather actions towards it. They showed their position in the class struggle by leading you into supporting them, and slapping you in the face, knowing in the past your memories have tested time and again and found them. We Socialists believe in the in-

telligence of our class. We know your senses have not been dulled by years of factory slavery to the extent of again casting your ballots against the interests of yourselves, your wives, and your children. We know that you do not intend to again vote for a system that makes beasts of men, and condemns your children to a fate worse than your own. Before closing this appeal we call your attention to the following remarks of

#### The Local Press and Public Men.

"The city cannot afford public baths."

—Councilman W. H. Corbin, Rep.

"Let the workers give \$5 a year to the Y. M. C. A. The workers are clean, happy and well clad."—Councilman Parker, Rep.

"I do not remember a time when there were not more workers than jobs in New Britain."—Charity Agent Finch.

"Cost of maintaining public baths (not free), \$500 per year. Estimated income, 10 cents a bath, \$1,000."—Report of Mayor's Committee on Baths.

"It costs \$2 a week to keep a pauper. Our average wages is \$8.34 a week. The average family is four persons. Thus the wage earner's family has eight and one-half cents each a week after living on the scale of a pauper. How can they pay ten cents for a bath?"—Councilman Tourtellotte, Soc.

"Free public baths are a good thing, the *Herald* favors them."—*New Britain Herald* editorial article.

"We need more police and a patrol wagon. The taxpayers will not favor \$2,500 for such FAIDS AS PUBLIC BATHS."—*New Britain Herald* editorial article.

"There will either be expulsion or some knocking down to do."—Alderman Curtis, after debate on baths.

"Many workingmen are not worth 50 cents per day. A great many people don't even military taxes, so what has the terms of settlement of claim to do with them?"—Councilman Sparks.

"I know there is inequality in taxation. I move to table the resolution" (to equalize taxation).—Alderman Curtis.

"Some members of the Council should be expelled."—Alderman Curtis.

"More than \$25,000 of city money has been wasted."—Alderman Curtis.

"Workingmen used to work for 50 cents per day; now they get \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day. They have the best of it."—Councilman Sparks.

"Would you like to return to those days?"—Councilman Tourtellotte.

"The Socialists are here to represent the working class."—Councilman Patrick.

"Have the Council committee appointed to investigate the commissions been approved by the Commissioners?"—Alderman Curtis.

"Some of them have been."—Mayor Webster.

"Increase the sinking fund to meet the bonds."—Alderman Schenck.

"He (the candidate) is a liar and a fraud."—Alderman Curtis. (Not censured.)

"The School Board paid a man to supervise the erection of the High School."—Mayor Webster.

"I want to nail that lie right here; I paid him."—Alderman Curtis. (Not censured.)

"Patrick was censured for less than that."—Herald.

Lack of space prevents further quotations. READ, THINK, VOTE, WORKERS.

#### CITY COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

#### At the Same Game.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 2.—The article in yesterday's *PEOPLE*, which satirizes the crudity of the feather-brained when they set up the cry, "They are coming our way" at sight of the "Reform" and kindred elements declaiming against "franchise grabs" and in favor of "municipal ownership," was proven in this place just twelve days ago of the article. The article comes in time to explain the act.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday evening, March 19, granted a franchise to the Massachusetts Telephone and Telegraph Company, to lay conduits and erect poles in the city streets and complete and operate a new telephone system in the city. The franchise is in accordance with the usual language in such contracts. And who engineered and voted for this measure?—Democrats? Of course. Perhaps Republicans, too? Certainly. But that's not all. The measure received also the support of the alleged Socialists, to wit, the Social or Debs Democrats. The vote upon the franchise stood: Yes—Perry, Bell, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS; Gilmore, Meade, Democrats; Toppin, Republican. Nay—Banford; not voting, Starratt, with Coulter, the Social Democratic "Socialist" Mayor, superintending and sustaining the performance.

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## IN CONGRESS.

### A Southern Capitalist Hits His Northern Pals.

Senator Tillman Compels Northern Capitalists to Admit that They Have Dropped the Sham Pretense of "Brotherhood of Man," Under Which They Conducted the Civil War, and that Now They Are Dominated by Southern Principles.

It is not the North that conquered the South; it is the South that conquered the North. The late Civil War and its sequel demonstrate the futility of phrases. Whatever the phrase may be, it is the material facts that prevail. The Civil War was said to be, on the part of the North, the manifestation of a great moral uprising: the sense of the "Brotherhood of Man." The negro, not being treated as a brother by the slavery laws, the "moral North," so ran the phrase at the time, and so it runs yet on the tongues of the scatter-brained, rose to smite the wrong and establish human brotherhood.

It is not to be doubted that this sentiment affected some people. That, however, something else more potent in determining results was at the bottom of the movement, crystallized and gave it force and direction, the issue demonstrates. That something else was the material interests of the capitalist North to establish "free" labor, that is to say, workers wholly unprotected from the extreme exploitation. That this is no cynic's but a scientific conclusion subsequent events have been demonstrating day by day. If the conclusion were false, what should one find to day?

First: The negro's condition in the South tangibly improved; and

Second: The attitude of the North, toward the negro at least, the same benevolent attitude that was affected toward him forty years ago.

Neither of these facts is found; on the contrary.

As to the first, history has the dying sigh of Fred Douglass saying that the condition of the negro in the South to-day is "tangibly worse than it was during slavery days."

As to the second, the debate in the Federal Senate on the 26th of last February marks the date when the fact was virtually entered of record that the capitalist North admits that it has completely shifted its position.

The debate was on the Hawaiian bill. Senator Tillman took the floor repeatedly. He rose not once on the bill; he rose to speak apropos of the bill; and he took occasion, availing himself of the good opportunity, to bite and burn his point into his capitalist colleagues of the North. After extensive sparring, and drawing from them all sorts of admissions, he then sailed merrily in with the following tirade:

"I must call your attention to the remarkable change that has come over the spirit of the dreams of the Republicans; to remind you gentlemen from the North that your slogans of the past—brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God—have gone glimmering down the ages.

The brotherhood of man exists no longer, because you shoot negroes in Illinois, when they come in competition with your labor, as we shoot them in South Carolina when they come in competition with us in the matter of elections. You do not love them any better than we do. You used to pretend that you did, but you no longer pretend it, except to get their votes."

It takes a Tillman, a bold, outspoken Southern capitalist, to bell the Northern capitalist cat of "Brotherhood of Man." Not a little does the cause of a clear understanding of things gain by the indignation of this characterful capitalist at the hypocritical, pharisaic pretences of his Northern fellows.

They, his conquerors, at times still twitting him with his record, and still pretence of a higher morality, are thus made by him to realize the fact, to admit it by their silence that, so far from his having been conquered by them, it is they who have been conquered by him; so far from his having been pulled over by them, he has pulled them over to him.

There is not in the Southern property holder of to-day, or of days gone by, any intelligence or physical strength superior to the Northern property-holding or capitalist class's. It is not by virtue of inherent superiority that the Southern buccaneer is to-day able to compel Northern buccaneers to admit that the South has triumphed.

The South triumphed, because of its standing the outspoke upon the same ground that the North stood but pretended not to stand, to wit, MATERIAL INTERESTS. The sham of phrases can not resist the truth of facts. Sham wore off; facts remain; and a Tillman can triumph.

As the Social Revolution approaches, shams will rise in swarms; the woods will be full of them. It is of the utmost importance that the popular eye be clear to penetrate the fraud. Where capitalist interests lie, there will also lie the capitalist heart, all his pretences to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### Newark Campaign.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—The S. L. P. ticket in this town is as follows:

Mayor, Harry Carless; Board of Works, Daniel D. Duggan, and William Walker; Trustee of City Home, John Mattick.

Candidates for Alderman, School Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, have been nominated by the Ward branches.

Election will be held April 10. The comrades are working hard to increase the vote.

A mass meeting will be held on Saturday, April 7, at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. Alvan S. Brown of New York will be the principal speaker.

A mass meeting will be held in Buffalo on the 11th, in International Hall, Genesee street, near Michigan. S. Schulberg will be the speaker.

JOHN F. KERWIN.

## THE GOLDEN STATE

### Stamping Ground for the Adventurer-Demagogue.

#### Fictitious Prosperity Through Tourists

—Actual Misery Breaking Out in Suicide, and Proved by Other Manifestations—Stony Field for the Socialist Flow—Success Assured to Unremitting Endeavor by Class-Conscious Agitation.

OAKLAND, CAL., March 29.—California noted for its large fruit, large trees, large fertile farms, large crooked politicians, and last, but not least, large number of mushroom political parties, such as "Reform Leagues," "Anti-Saloon," "Free Silver," "Single Tax" and Debsite movements, has a soil so fertile and a climate so sunny as to furnish a grand stamping ground for the versatile demagogue. In fact, the state is the "Massachusetts of the West."

With the cry of "democracy" on his lips, to shield the viciousness of his economics and the absence of principle, both the smiling, smooth-tongued and the bulldozing fire-brand variety of Reformers are doing their best to deaden the revolutionary spirit in the working class, and thus make it hard for the Socialist to do the necessary work of wiping off from the minds of the workers the sentimental and the utopian dreams that they indulge in, and supplant such rubbish with the sound principles of the S. L. P., so as to re-awaken the spirit of '76.

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With the cry of "democracy" on his lips, to shield the vicious

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

As in religion man is governed by the products of his own brain, so, in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand.

—KARL MARX.

## THE BUZZ-SAW OF THE S. L. P.

[Written for the Tenth Anniversary of THE PEOPLE, April 1, 1900, by STANISLAS CULLEN, Spokane, Wash.]

N. B.—Read THE PEOPLE for the music to this song.

There's a sound that sends a shudder through the fakir's craven heart,  
As it rises o'er the rumbling of the bourgeois' slaver's mart;

But the workingman, class-conscious, laughs with gladness at its ring,

For he knows it sings the downfall of the brutal bourgeois King—

"Tis the soul-entrancing music of the Saw:

Hear it crashing, dashing, smashing;  
See it spitting, watch it hitting  
Freak and fakir, tool and tyrant, cuttin' pathways for the free;

Always daring; never caring;  
Scab and scoundrel never sparing—

Clear the gangway for the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

The Boys who work this Buzz-Saw are a fighting, working lot,

Guiding well the Revolution, never daunted, never bought;

Compromise they jeer and sneer at, Fusion fills them with disdain:

Marx, our hero, well has voiced it, "Naught to lose, the world to gain!"

Hear the glad triumphant music of the Saw:

Hear it crunching, munching, scrunching;  
See it battering, watch it scattering  
All the slimy scum that stands between

OUR CLASS and liberty;

Systems shaking, treason breaking;

All our class that sleeps, awaking

At the music of the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

Crooks who didn't know 'twas loaded, felt its teeth on July Tenth;

"Beer and bizzness" couldn't cope with proletarian brains and strength;

Road strewn with "disejcta membra," cockroach souls were filled with awe;

Kangaroo and debute shiver at the music of the Saw;

"Tis the proletarian war song of the Saw:

See it fighting; watch it biting;  
All the foes of Labor smiting;

Like lightning clears the atmosphere, It makes the blindest see.

See it prancing and advancing;

Watch it stinging, hear it singing "Revolution!" I'm the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900.

As will be seen from the tabulated report of the general vote on the place for holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of 1900, together with the report of the National Executive Committee, the city of New York is chosen as the place by a decisive vote, decisive even without the vote of Section Greater New York itself, and next June 2 is appointed the date for convening.

The National Convention thus called will meet under circumstances exceptionally encouraging. If the Convention of '96 marked a turning point, the point where the Party threw away its crutches of old, and boldly took its stand on its own feet, the Convention of this year will record the fact that the steps taken in '96 were taken none too soon, that they were eminently wise, and that they have done their work well. The steps taken then infused into the Party the vigor to resist and throw, throughout the land, a corrupt-reactionary conspiracy, that was certain, sooner or later, to rise up against it, and that it otherwise would certainly have succumbed to. Moreover, the unflinching attitude imposed upon the Party has drawn sharp the lines along which the oncoming Social Conflict is to be ultimately wrested to a finish. The forces of the land are marshalling themselves face to face along those lines. Thanks to the Convention of '96, the issue in 1900 stands out clear as a pike, and the Socialist Labor Party all the better equipped to fulfil its historic mission.

The Convention of 1900 will have its

hands free to do the further work that lies before it.

At the last moment.—The setting up of the tabulated statement of the General Vote was found to be longer work than imagined; the table could not be got ready for this issue. It will be in the next.

## UNPARDONABLE MATSUMURA KAISEKI.

A philosopher-philanthropist has risen in Japan. His name is MATSUMURA KAISEKI. His heart bleeds at the ravages wrought by conflicting religions. He has studied them all—Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity. In each he finds something good: Benevolence in the one. Compassion in the other, Love in the third. Why should they not agree, and stop rending one another, and coalesce into one religion?

The same problem that MATSUMURA KAISEKI now tackles, BOSSUET and LIEBNITZ addressed themselves to before him, and, of course, failed. They proceeded from the theory that the split in Christianity between Catholics and Protestants was a matter of whim, of temperament, consequently, a misunderstanding. They sought to heal the misunderstanding. But they ran up against hard material interests: Protestantism, the religion of capitalism, was not to be reconciled with Catholicism, the religion of feudal ideology. The "misunderstanding" could not be healed or bridged over, and the "peacemakers" gave over the attempt.

Japan is rapidly working herself abreast of history. In the rapid transformation the country is going through, it is not surprising that there should arise in many minds mistaken appreciations of social phenomena. MATSUMURA KAISEKI should, as far as that is concerned, be not blamed too severely. True enough, living a couple of centuries later than BOSSUET and LIEBNITZ, he has a fuller literature at his disposal, and might have saved himself the intellectual blunder implied in his effort. Nevertheless, there is one point he makes and wherein he commits an unpardonable mistake.

As a step in the direction towards fraternizing these warring religions, MATSUMURA KAISEKI suggests that "it were better if the missionaries (he is speaking of the so-called Christian missionaries) became naturalized in the countries where they are laboring; they would thus effectually put a stop to the practice of making their special grievances an excuse for foreign interference."

Unpardonable MATSUMURA KAISEKI! The history of the last seventy-five years is to him either a closed book, or he has wholly missed the point. No doubt there are some visionaries, well intentioned people among the hordes of missionaries that Christendom has sent abroad. The bulk of them, however, are to their respective capitalist governments nothing other than what the haberdashers, who went in among the barbarians, were to the Roman Empire of old; to wit, mere forerunners of and path and pretext finders for the armed interventions in and resultant plunder of weaker nations. Hawaii is a monument, midocean, in the Pacific, to the effectiveness of the true mission of missionaries.

Like all people who proceed from sentiment, ignoring facts, MATSUMURA KAISEKI is pulling at the wrong cord, the very cord that will defeat him. When he aims at peace between religions via a recommendation that missionaries strip themselves of their own nationalities—the one handle toward fulfilling their real mission—he does what all bona fide deniers of the class struggle do—knock themselves out from the start.

## FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is nothing of importance to report in the matter of the "Contempt of Court" proceedings previously reported that have been instituted by the Tammany *Volksszeitung* Corporation against several of the Party members. As to them, matters remain in *status quo*; as to the Party, it never having been sued, is not, and can not be, directly affected, however much the purpose was to get at it from behind. The S. L. P. is front in all directions. Its national organ, THE PEOPLE remains untouched and untouched.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

How near in methods deliberate false reasoning and horse-stealing are may be gathered from the following bit of "reasoning" aimed at the Socialist principle of the class struggle, by the New York *Journal*:

A class movement, especially in our country, never will succeed, and ought not to succeed. A movement founded upon hatred and not on sympathy is doomed from the very start.

When a horse thief steals a horse, he does not hide it in a barn: that he realizes would be dangerous. The concealment he resorts to is clever: he lets the stolen horse loose among a lot of other horses legitimately his own. In this way the searching eye is confused: among many other horses, the one looked for has a good chance of escaping unperceived.

Just so with the deliberate false reasoner. When he wants to palm off a lie upon the intellect, he does not state it

brazenly: he mixes it up with a lot of truth. If he is bent upon creating a prejudice against a wholesome, but to him inconvenient, idea, what he does is not to single out that idea, and attack it; that would be like isolating the stolen horse; what he does is to tack to it an unquestionably wrongful idea, and then attack the mixed thought.

The principle of the class struggle is pre-eminently a humane one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that virulence and hatred can be toned down in such conflicts. The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly up and inflict personal injury on the capitalist who is screwing down his wages: enlightened; however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no personal injury he can possibly inflict upon his employer and exploiter could make things better; he knows that his exploiter is but the link in the chain of a class that upholds a system under which he is born down; instead of raising his arm against the INDIVIDUAL he raises it against the CLASS, and thereby against the SYSTEM.

The principle of the class struggle humanizes social conflicts, just as gunpowder has humanized physical conflicts. Before gunpowder, the fight was man against man evoking the worst instincts; since gunpowder, the fight is at large, there is no personal animosity between the combatants. Keep men engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle and they will impute to individuals the wrongs they suffer; enlighten them on the subject and personal rancor vanishes.

Moreover, apart from all this, all movements, in this and all other countries, have been class movements; that they did not know it was their misfortune due to the backwardness of social science, and that misfortune surely did not add to the chances of success, nor to the humanity of the process.

These principles are well established: no intelligent man really questions them. But these principles do not suit certain horse-thief-souls folks: These folks have an interest in hiding these truths, so as to keep up confusion, and fish in troubled waters, and such folks, with the instinct of the horse-thief, do not oppose the principles in straightforward manner, but, just as the horse-thief, they mix up the true with the untrue. Accordingly one finds the *Journal* tacking to a truth, that does not suit it, a theory that no decent man would think of upholding, to wit, the theory of "movements founded on hatred," and then "going for" the whole.

As the physical thief is a product of uncivilized country athwart whose body and tricks civilization must and does beat its way, so is the intellectual horse-thief a sign of primitive intellectual conditions athwart whose prostrate body and tricks civilization must also beat its way, and does.

Our esteemed comrade, the Dublin, Ireland, *Workers' Republic*, having uttered some very correct strictures against the Social or Debs Democracy's farmers' plank, drew upon itself several letters from the camp of that variety of "Reform." One of these it publishes in its latest issue, attaching to it these editorial observations.

Our esteemed correspondent himself admits the correctness of our analysis of the so-called American Farmers' Demands" when he says it has been dropped from the platform of the party it belongs to. It was, indeed, voted out on a referendum of the party, because it was regarded as untenable and inconsistent with Socialist teaching. It is also somewhat the part of our comrade to deny that a blotted light was wanted between the two Socialist parties. The plank referred to was incorporated in the programme of the S. D. P. of America by the founders of that party, was criticized as illogical and unscientific by the more rigid S. L. P., and was afterwards dropped by its promoters, presumably in order to avoid the disastrous effect of such criticism. Our authority for this statement is the official journal of both parties.

We are glad to have our comrade's testimony to the rapid growth of Socialism in America: we are sorry that the Socialist Labor Party has a split in its own ranks, but are not at all sorry that it is at war with the Farmers' and Agricultural Trade Unionism. If those leaders are helping to keep their followers chained to the chariot-wheels of capitalist parties, it is a crime to coquet with them, and a virtue to fight them.

The only black spot in this series of excellent repartees, of which the closing one is masterly, is the allusion to "a split" in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, and the sorrow expressed thereof. Our Dublin friend would be the last to designate as "split" in the Irish Movement the separation of the Irish Home-rulers from the class conscious body of workingmen that he so ably represents in Ireland to-day, nor would he be likely to feel much "sorrow" at their splitting off. There is no split in the ranks of the S. L. P., it has fired out a canaille element that like all canailles that fasten on revolutionaries movements joined it only to betray it. Moreover the election figures don't show any split. The Party's vote increased last election.

The New Yorker *Volksszeitung* is making satisfactory progress, very satisfactory. The official report of its financial standing for the three months covering the last quarter of 1899 shows a deficit of \$103.70 per week, or \$1,348.10 per quarter. The status of the paper for the corresponding quarter of the year previous (before it was expelled from the Party for boodling and reaction) was \$82.51 per week, or \$422.63 for the quarter. Accordingly the paper now records a "progress" of an increased deficit: \$71.19 more per week, or \$925.47 more per quarter. Nor has the end been yet reached, nor will it be reached before that obscene publication is destroyed.

That comes from trying to do "peasiness" at the expense of the Labor Move-

ment. The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

How near in methods deliberate false reasoning and horse-stealing are may be gathered from the following bit of "reasoning" aimed at the Socialist principle of the class struggle, by the New York *Journal*:

A class movement, especially in our country, never will succeed, and ought not to succeed. A movement founded upon hatred and not on sympathy is doomed from the very start.

When a horse thief steals a horse, he does not hide it in a barn: that he realizes would be dangerous. The concealment he resorts to is clever: he lets the stolen horse loose among a lot of other horses legitimately his own. In this way the searching eye is confused: among many other horses, the one looked for has a good chance of escaping unperceived.

Just so with the deliberate false reasoner. When he wants to palm off a lie upon the intellect, he does not state it

## THE OUT OF WORK.

## The Capitalist System Requires a Vast Army of Unemployed.

The laboring population produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively superfluous—is turned into a relative surplus population—and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production; and, in fact, every special historic mode of production has its own special laws of population, historically valid within its limits alone.

An abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only, and only in so far as man has not interfered with them.

And this rise in the general demand for labor, and this the apologist calls a compensation for the misery, the sufferings, the possible death of the displaced laborers during the transition period that banishes them into the industrial reserve army. The demand for labor is not identical with increase of capital, nor supply of labor with increase of the working class. It is not a case of two independent forces working on one another. *Les deux sont paires.* Capital works on both sides at the same time. If its accumulation, on the one hand, increases, the demand for labor increases, so in the same measure even their function as a means of the self-expansion of capital becomes more and more precarious for them; as so, as they discover that the degree of intensity of the competition among themselves depends wholly on the pressure of the relative surplus population: as soon as

trades unions, etc., they try to organize a regular co-operation between employed and unemployed, in order to destroy or weaken the ruinous effects of this natural law of capitalistic production on their class, so soon capital and its sycophantic political economy, cry out at the infringement of the "eternal" and so to say "sacred" law of supply and demand. Every combination of employed and unemployed disturbs the "harmonious" action of this law. But, on the other hand, as soon as (in the colonies, etc.,) adverse circumstances prevent the creation of an industrial reserve army, and with it, the absolute dependence of the working class upon the capitalist class, capital, along with its commonplace Sancho Panza, rebels against the "sacred" law of supply and demand, and tries to check its inconvenient action by forcible means and State interference.—MARX' "Capital."

The Despotism of Capital.

As soon, therefore, as the laborers learn the secret of how it came to pass that in the same measure as they work more,

as they produce more wealth for others, and as the productive power of their labor increases, so in the same measure even their function as a means of the self-expansion of capital becomes more and more precarious for them; as so, as they discover that the degree of intensity of the competition among themselves depends wholly on the pressure of the relative surplus population: as soon as

trades unions, etc., they try to

# WHO WRECKS UNIONS?

## The Question Answered by the Facts in a Once Powerful Organization.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—For many years this city has been the strong-hold and fortress of the old pure and simple trade unions, worn out, antiquated, stupid and conservative to the last degree; and at all times headed and controlled by as thick-headed and tricky a set of rogues as ever scuttled a ship or wrecked a labor union.

It appears to be the inevitable fate of all pure and simple unions in this neck of the woods to fall into the hands of men who successfully use their various organizations only as stepping-stones for their own personal advantage. The rank and file are loudly exhorted to "Organize, Organize, Organize!" to pay your dues, create a strike fund, etc. Never is anything new or up to the constantly changing conditions uttered. The same old senseless motions go up from these fakirs year in and year out. Once a fakir, always a fakir. And fakirdom has come to be regarded, as a matter of course, as being an apprenticeship to a political job. So much is this the case that even the capitalist newspapers of Pittsburgh take this view of the matter, and always look upon a "labor leader" as a political job hunter under the control and in the service of some "patriot" or another, such as Quay or Hanna, or even such second and third rate characters as Magee and Flynn.

One little exception to this rule appears in the case of Carrick, the only Carrick, whom God created over in Ireland, and sent over to Pittsburgh to be a "labor leader." Carrick got his nose in the feed bag once too often, and the painters, ay, the painters, had sense enough to give him the grand bounce. And now, alas, alas, Carrick has had to GO TO WORK. Alas, what a fall was there, my countryman!

### Facts on the Window Glass.

The Window Glass Workers have been for many years the aristocracy of the American working people, the cream of the cream, as it were. Several circumstances combined to place the window glass worker in his highfalutin position.

First—the window glass worker's labor is entirely "hand labor," requiring considerable skill and good judgment, and on large sizes great physical strength.

Second—They had a few years ago a most powerful and compact union, as pure and simple unions go. A rich treasury, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and an exclusive apprenticeship system, that kept a surplus of labor out of the trade. The "business" never required more than 6,000 employees in the entire country, and they were all in the union. The "trade" consisted of four branches, to wit, the blowers, the gatherers, the flatteners and the cutters. All were in the one union, where they got along fairly well as a rule, and much better than any of them have gotten along since they have separated.

Third—We might say that the window glass workers are the fathers of the present emigration laws; no body of men labored as hard as they did to get the present emigration laws passed. And yet the window glass workers were the very first to drive a four horse team right through the law for the benefit of the capitalists Chambers and McKee.

Fourth—Probably no business in the country has asked for and received a higher tariff rate than the window glass business. To this end the manufacturers and the workmen have worked hand in glove, and, hiding behind the tariff, the manufacturers have made millions, while the workers have made a few nickels. Nevertheless, the window glass worker talks tariff awake and in his sleep. He eats tariff and he drinks tariff. He walks on tariff and he rides on tariff. He breathes tariff and he sees tariff in the sun, moon and stars. He is so full of tariff that his nose is tilted up to the clouds at such an angle that it is impossible for him to view the earth and its happenings at all. A prominent window glass worker, in conversation with me a short time ago, quoted the old saying that men are getting weaker and wiser; "but," said he, "not so with the window glass workers; they are getting dumber and dumber."

More than all this, the window glass workers, not satisfied with a government tariff, passed a resolution in their union imposing a penalty of \$500 per man on foreigners coming into the country to work at any of the four trades. And this, too, after they themselves, at the command of Chambers & McKee, had ridded their own pet immigration laws to pieces.

It is any wonder that thoughtful and observant men consider the "aristocracy of labor" as merely an aggregation of tools and plant tools of the capitalist? And yet in this godly year of our Lord 1900, the "Cinder Head" (as the glass blowers are named) is not a happy man; the Window Glass Workers' Union is a most shining example of all that the Socialists say to the insufficiency and the maledictions of the pure and simple trade union, with its fakir-ridden rank and file and its idiotic maxims of "No Politics in the Union," "The Boss's Slave," "We Must Fight Capital with Capital," "The Interests of Capital and Labor Are Identical," etc.; all miserable ancient twaddle, and the very fact that we hear this ancient twaddle iterated and reiterated out of the mouths of such abounding Judases as Gompers, Powder, Rockford, Garland, Mitchell, Burns, Speelman, Schaefer, and all the rest of the rig-rag, rag-tag-and-bob-tail of fakirism is enough in itself to warn any workingman that such stuff is not only ancient twaddle, but further lies also.

### A Treasury Looted.

The rich treasury spoken of above was the secret of a good deal in the history of the Window Glass Workers' Union. Amounting at one time to \$370,000 how could your good industrious labor fakir be expected to keep his itching fingers off such rich pickings? These records show conclusively that the old Council after wages were settled and with \$239,330.45 in treasury, levy a 5 per cent. assessment, and again by resolution March 31, increase it to 10 per cent. to begin the day after resolution was made and before any vote was taken. On August 24, 1894, Wage Committee met Chambers and settled for 20 per cent. off list, also signing Phillips Glass Company. On September 4th McKee, Sayre, Unks and Eberhart met and settled for 22½ off. With about 1,300 men operating on November 3, and a number of our members idle, they started to grant apprentices to learn to gather, and with all these conditions before them, a large surplus of workmen in 1893, a big reduction in wages, and again a surplus of workmen in 1894, they not only granted apprentices what they should not, but

they actually increased the percentage on gatherers from 10 to 20 per cent. One of these said-to-be smart men on Council at that time, C. H. Church, said they had to grant 20 per cent because the members were writing in demanding it. If this man and his kind was looking after the interest of blowers and gatherers and a majority of L. A. 300, he would never have done this. BUT THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, IT WAS DONE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT TO PAY DEBTS.

Personally, Burns is much given to the personal pronoun I. He imagines he is the whole thing. If you differ with Burns you are a son of a —. He can jump on a poor little consummate like Mr. James and abuse him like the coward that he is, like the rest of the fakirs. He assumes the airs and arrogance that always characterize an ignorant man clothed with a little power. He levies assessments at will, only to find out that they cannot be collected. He assumes to disenfranchise the membership when and where they do not choose to dance to his music. He rages, roars and rants, but never reasons; and one of his favorite methods is to appeal to religious prejudices.

The once rich treasury has shrivelled up taking with them some \$25,000 or \$30,000, and set up the Cutters' League, with Cake as head fakir. The flatteners also drew out, but how much of the swag they got I do not know.

I have before me the report of Simon Burns, President of the Window Glass Workers' Association. It is without day or date at either end. As a whole it furnishes what Artemus Ward used to call "mighty interesting readin." After he and Cake et al had disrupted the trade union and looted the treasury to the extent that I have described, then Burns speaks of the Cutters and Flatteners as "the enemy." No place in his report does he speak of the capitalistic labor skinners as "the enemy," that term he reserves for his fellow workmen, the unclassconscious dupes of him and his kind. What an exhibition of the want of class-conscious solidarity, and yet these cheap rascals have the sublime gall to call themselves Socialists as "union wreckers."

Under the leadership of Burns, the Window Glass Workers' Association spent some thousands of dollars fighting the Glass Trust in the Courts of Indiana. If he knew one iota of the trend of economics he would know that the money might just as well have been printed into the ocean, for all the effect it would have in the finality of the Trust question. Yet when he comes to meet the representatives of the Trust in wage conference, he expresses himself thusly. I quote from his report:

### Fakirs' Ignorance and Stupidity.

The gentlemen representing the American Glass Company, in my opinion, were very fair; in fact I believe we will never have the same chance again. They were willing to make a settlement of wages on the conditions as agreed on by President and Board. . . . Here was a chance to demonstrate what we have claimed, and have the aid of the American Window Glass Company to help us fight our enemies," i. e., the Cutters and Flatteners.

Burns fights a sham battle with the Trust in the Courts of Indiana, and then in the conference room joins hands with the odious Trust in a fight against "the enemy," the fellow workman in the same trade! And this is pure and simpledomism.

### H. A. GOFF.

#### 20th A. D., Brooklyn.

To the comrades of the Borough of Brooklyn it will not be unwelcome news to hear that the first Socialist Labor Party club house has been started in this borough. We have all seen to what extent the Party organization in the two boroughs across the East river has been solidified by the acquisition of headquarters that were strictly our own, and when "the little unpleasantness" in July of last year had rid us of the Kangaroos the faithful ones of the English Branch made up their minds that we too must have a home or "break a leg," so to speak. Having thus made up our minds the Little band worked toward the attainment of this aim with unfailing zeal—and they got there. A double store, located at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue, almost in the very centre of the district, has been secured, and is now being fitted up with a billiard parlor and reading and lecture room.

Already we can see how this move has had its effect; new members are coming in, and our older members work harder than they ever worked before, spurred on by the very life that has been infused into the district organization and the future looks bright.

The 20th Assembly District of Brooklyn, once the banner district of this county, but shod into second place mainly by unexpected and rapid growth in the 7th Assembly District, is on deck, and is going to make the effort of its life to win back the lead—it will get there, too.

In the meantime, and before we outstrip all the rest of the Brooklynites, we shall have a formal opening of our new home on Saturday evening, April 15, with an entertainment free to all comers, at which there will be music, recitations and the like, just to have a jolly good time.

We extend a cordial invitation to the balance of Socialist Labor Partydom in the City of Churches and cemeteries: come and see us; it may stimulate you to go and do likewise.

### 20th A. D., BROOKLYN.

#### New Haven, Conn., Ticket.

NEW HAVEN, CT., March 27.—The S. L. P. in municipal convention nominated the following ticket for the spring election:

Town Clerk, Timothy Sullivan; Registrar of Vital Statistics, Faustin Serr; Registrar of Voters, George B. Arnold; Grand Jurors, Ernest T. Oatley; Joseph E. Stannard, Charles Sooley; Selectmen, George Mansfield, Warren A. Bristol, Archie McDermid; Constables, John Johnson; Otto Ruckser, David O'Keefe.

### A Photograph.

(Continued from page 3.)

M. Dewey, Debsite Reformer, would-soften-the-rich-man's-heart. "S. L. P. is too unsympathetic." It is, it is!

To work, ye good men and true, who desire to avenge our comrades slain and free those imprisoned. The labor fakirs, crooks and freaks will not help us. Their political parties must be whipped at the ballot box. The Socialist Labor Party is making the streets of every city in America resound with "Remember Mike Devine." Section Seattle sells 1,200 copies of "The Bull Pen" edition of the only English Socialist paper in America—THE PEOPLE, 61 Beckman street. Every copy helps to drill a man for the Revolution. Fall in line. Educate, agitate, organize! We can shorten our misery and the terms of imprisonment of our comrades by organizing our class into the only Party that stands, first, last and all the time for working class interests, the Socialist Labor Party. Forget the freaks; cut out the fakirs, carve the crooks with a class conscious which speaks for itself:

These records show conclusively that the old Council after wages were settled and with \$239,330.45 in treasury, levy a 5 per cent. assessment, and again by resolution March 31, increase it to 10 per cent. to begin the day after resolution was made and before any vote was taken. On August 24, 1894, Wage Committee met Chambers and settled for 20 per cent. off list, also signing Phillips Glass Company. On September 4th McKee, Sayre, Unks and Eberhart met and settled for 22½ off. With about 1,300 men operating on November 3, and a number of our members idle, they started to grant apprentices to learn to gather, and with all these conditions before them, a large surplus of workmen in 1893, a big reduction in wages, and again a surplus of workmen in 1894, they not only granted apprentices what they should not, but

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## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beckman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Hartman, Secretary, 360 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays 10 p.m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 31 showed receipts \$22.95; expenditures, \$26.28. The Secretary reported that the general vote on place of holding the National Convention of 1900 has resulted in favor of New York city, a large majority of the votes being cast for New York. The organizer of Section New York was present at the meeting and reported that the management of the Grand Central Palace had been conferred with in regard to the use of the Palm Garden for the Convention. Resolved that the Convention be called on Saturday, June 2, at the Grand Central Palace.

Sections Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., report arrangements for May Day festival as per call of the National Executive Committee. Section Washington, D. C., reported to have secured pledges to the amount of \$44 for the Daily People Fund.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

"The County Committee of Section Los Angeles, Cal., has appealed against the action of the California State Committee located at San Francisco in refusing to abide by the result of the general vote for the removal of the seat of the State Committee from San Francisco. Evidence relating to this appeal must be presented by May 8th, 1900."

## NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.

THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary, Providence, R. I., March 28, 1900.

Complaints were received from St. Louis and Cincinnati relative to local matters. The Secretary was instructed to investigate.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,

Recording Secretary.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. &amp; L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on March 29, with the following members present: Murphy, Cohen, Vogt, Luck and Brower, Luck in the chair.

Communications from one from Sing Sing, N. Y., L. A. 200, Shoeworkers, stating that the strike in the Bay State Shoe & Leather Company was declared off, the firm agreeing to rectify the different grievances. Received and the appeal for L. A. 200 withdrawn.

One from Mine Workers of Brisben, Pa., stating that the United Mine Workers had employed a Social Democrat, called "Mother Jones" to go among the miners and try to organize them into the United Mine Workers Union. Filed.

One from M. R. O'Farey of Cleveland, O., applying for membership at large. Admitted.

One from the Financial Secretary of D. A. 12 stating that the Kangaroos and their allies had tried to disrupt Local Alliance 104, Textile Workers, but had been defeated in their scheme. Filed.

Several communications were received in relation to the action of the International Typographical Union, in trying to get an injunction against the S. T. & L. A. printers' label. The secretary was instructed to write Comrade Meyer the opinion of the Board on this matter.

One from D. A. 17 of Providence, R. I., stating it was impossible for Comrade Kroll to go to Philadelphia, Pa., to speak before the Textile Workers. Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12.

Communications were also received from Denver, Col., New Britain, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Stamford, Conn., Seattle, Wash., Logansport, Ind., Ansonia, Conn., Troy, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Haverhill, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Allegheny City, Pa., Erie, Pa., Quakerstown, Pa., Pueblo, Col., Lodi, Ont., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Boston, Mass., forwarding dues, asking general information etc.

Charters were granted to: Moulders, New Britain, Conn., Mixed Alliance, New Haven, Conn., Mixed Alliance, Hartford, Conn., Benjamin Franklin Alliance, Troy, N. Y., Iron and Metal Workers, New Britain, Conn., Hazel Hurst Alliance, Hazel Hurst, Pa., Metal Workers, Stamford, Conn., Machinists and Metal Workers, Yonkers, N. Y.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM BROWER,

General Secretary.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

EIGHTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.—A meeting of the members of the S. T. & L. A. of the Eighth Massachusetts Congress District will be held at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Somerville, April 15, at 3 p.m. The district is made up of Somerville, Cambridge, Medford, Winchester, Arlington, and Wards 10 and 11 of Boston. Let all comrades come.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.

SOMERVILLE.—Section Somerville, S. L. P., held a public meeting at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Somerville, April 10, at 8 o'clock. All readers of THE PEOPLE are cordially invited to attend, and every comrade should be present if possible. These meetings are held at this hall every second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.

## NEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of General Committee meeting, Saturday, March 24, 1900, 177 First avenue, Manhattan. Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice chairman, J. Seidel.

Three new delegates were admitted, and the organization of the 25th A. D. reported. Twelve new members were admitted.

Communications were received from L. A. 150, S. T. & L. A., requesting members to attend a special meeting at the Hotel New York, April 4, 1900, 8 p.m., 242 East 80th street. (Members of the 28th, 28th and 30th A. D.'s please take special notice.) Addresses will be delivered by Comrade De Leon and others.

A communication from THE PEOPLE was also received, and referred to the A. D.'s for action.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wm. Hoffman for his kind offices in securing the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra.

The organizer reported preparations for a number of DAILY PEOPLE mass meetings. (Subscriptions may apply to him for particulars.)

It was decided to assist the Danish Publishing Association by the sale of tickets for their excursion on the steamer Grand Republic, Sunday, June 24, 1900.

The roll call showed the following absentees:

MANHATTAN—2d, 8th, 15th, 17th and 27th A. D.'s and Italian and Finnish Branches.

BROOKLYN—2d, 5th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th and 21st A. D.'s Branch 1, 6th Ward and Polish Branch.

The following sub-divisions were only partially represented:

MANHATTAN—4th, 13th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 30th, 32d and 33d A. D.'s, and Branch 8, Bohemian.

BROOKLYN—7th, 10th, 16th, 17th and 18th A. D.'s.

Sub-divisions will please take notice.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

## OHIO.

COLUMBUS. Ohio, April 2.—The following resolution was adopted by Section Columbus in regard to the seat of the State Committee, which is being voted upon by the Socialists of the State and which explains itself:

Whereas, The Sections of the Party

throughout the State in connection with the referendum vote concerning the placing of the nomination a State ticket have agreed in nomination the city of Columbus for the seat of the State Committee, and as Cleveland is also nominated—the present seat of the Committee, Section Columbus wishes to hereby request that the Committee elect Cleveland, and continue the seat in that city as it is able to handle the work conveniently, having a large number of local experience.

Resolved that the organizer is hereby requested to cause this action to be published in THE PEOPLE for the information of the voters on the question throughout the state.

THEODORE ADAMS, Organizer.

JAMES E. FLOWERS, Secretary.

Section Columbus, S. L. P.

## Stamford Election.

STAMFORD, Ct., April 2.—Section Stamford has just closed its first municipal campaign. We put up a good fight and the result gives us an increase of about fifty votes. The vote cast is compact, there being only a difference of ten votes between the highest and lowest on the ticket which is as follows:

For Mayor, James Parker, 138; for

Councilman at large, George Rose, 148;

for City Clerk, John Kavanagh, 144; for

Treasurer, Hugo Noak, 147; for Auditor,

Morris Cranner, 145; for Sheriff, Frank

Kane, 148; for Assessor, John Phillips.

The vote in 1896 was 32; in 1898, 89;

in 1900, 148.

We now start on our presidential cam-

paign and we believe that we will keep on increasing until we have wiped out the old parties.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary Section Stamford.

## Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

6th Assembly District:

Louis Wechter ..... 5.00

Marcus Blasrek ..... 5.00

David Bear ..... 2.00

B. Oppenheimer ..... 1.00

2d Assembly District:

O. Mandel ..... 5.00

A. Moren ..... 10.00

KINGS:

21st Assembly District, Branch 2:

Lucie ..... 5.00

NEW JERSEY:

Section Hudson County:

Keeler ..... 5.00

Otto Becker ..... 5.00

John Berg ..... 3.25

Many organizations send in money without a list of comrades who have given it; others send list of pledges, without marking those who have paid or commended payment on same. Delegates should bring list of comrades who pay and amounts pledged.

Important meeting will take place on Sunday, April 8, at 3 p.m., at 95 Avenue C. No delegate should fail to attend.

JULIUS HAMMER.

Secretary.

## DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, April 15, 3 p.m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East 20th street, Manhattan. The speakers on this occasion will be Comrades De Leon, Julian Pierce, and H. Carless. Comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class management, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wageworking people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at corruption stocks, including all the water in their stocks.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LABOR NEWS COMPANY

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